

# Health promotion actions in mass-media for seniors in selected European countries

Maciej Rogala <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Health Policy and Management Department, Institute of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Kraków, Poland.

**CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:** Maciej Rogala, PhD, Health Policy and Management Department, Institute of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Ul. Grzegórzecka 20, 31-531 Kraków, Polska (Poland); [maciej.rogala@uj.edu.pl](mailto:maciej.rogala@uj.edu.pl)

**DOI:** 10.2427/12410

Accepted on June 18, 2017

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The main aim of the paper is to describe the role of mass-media as it pertains to health promotion for older people (HP4OP) in 10 selected European countries of the ProHealth 65+ project. This paper identifies, describes and analyses good practices in the mass-media sector to answer the questions of how active the media sector is in HP4OP and what kind of health promotion functions and activities are generally used by media institutions to communicate to older individuals about health related issues

**Methods:** The paper is based on literature review of scientific papers and on analysis and evaluations of EU programmes and official reports and research studies focused on the impact of mass-media on health. The study for this paper also included documents describing realisations of mass-media initiatives, identified good practices in media in HP4OP and searches based on using PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Google and base CRODIS and in a very limited part through of experts and partners in project ProHealth 65+.

**Results:** Analysis of the gathered data and good practises showed that the mass-media influencing knowledge, attitudes and behaviours about health related topics through activities directed at HP4OP. In practice, the mass-media as a sector is used in this process occasionally without consolidated strategies on the regional, national or European level which leads to difficulties in evaluating the real power of media in HP4OP.

**Conclusions:** This paper has presented the significance and functions of media in societies as a tool of information and a source of education and raising awareness in the context of healthy ageing strategy in Europe. However, the sector of mass-media appears not to be used to its full potential in the HP4OP process. The conclusion can provide material for further discussion and finding solutions how to strengthen the engagement of mass-media in HP4OP.

*Key words:* mass-media, good-practices, health promotion, healthy ageing, seniors

## INTRODUCTION

Demographic changes in European countries over the last several years have shown a significant increase in elderly individuals in the EU total population. The continued growth in the number of elderly people has caused

inevitable increase of needs for health services as well as new challenges in ageing European societies and their access to professional information specially targeted at health promotion. Research has been done to determine if mass-media has been employed to disseminate information of the EU strategy of healthy ageing as a response to these

demographic changes.

Currently, mass-media plays various functions in society; providing information, monitoring issues of general interest, social integration and entertainment. The role of the media is adaptive and changing according to the processes occurring throughout Europe [1]. Information about wellness and individual lifestyle choice conveyed to the public through media can influence and facilitate healthy life styles [2] [3]. Mass media can foster and build knowledge and awareness in two main areas: health promotion (including functions of health promotion: health advocacy, primary prevention, health screening, health education and health information) and strategies of healthy ageing [4] [5] [6].

The main aim of health communication is to improve the health status of individuals and populations. [7] Its effectiveness is related to the following elements: health literacy, health education, social marketing, risk communication, crisis communication, and health advocacy [7] [8].

In the area of public health promotion, mass-media has become an especially important tool for programmes which are focused on the prevention or control of disease, injury, disability and death. To maintain a continued increase of public health solutions, an area of cooperation is necessary among key stakeholders (including community members and organizations) to build a large coalition and allow for more effective solutions to health problems [9]. Indicators of effectiveness in communication campaigns about health care area are aimed at changing behaviour and raising awareness [10].

Research indicates that we are currently confronted by several trends that are occurring in the media and shifts which are strongly connected with technological innovation: "interactivity" which means responsiveness between users (reactive interaction of two-way communication) [11]; "convergence" (or phenomenon of "transmediality") understood as the interaction between different media forms and platforms defined as cooperation and collaboration between previously unconnected media forms and platforms which transforms media from different platforms into digital form [12] [13] [14] [15] [16]; and "media richness" that multiplicity of cues, increased number of ways to convey information, a greater personalization and more rapid feedback [17].

It is generally accepted that new media (internet) is more effective than traditional sources of information (television, radio, newspapers) [11]. However, despite the rapid development of on-line tools in EU countries, television remains a leading source of information for seniors. This does not mean that health promoters cannot take into account new media in the process of planning media campaigns for the elderly. On the contrary, because in practice, as confirmed by good practices reports, there are many examples of combining traditional and new media in HP4OP, where the internet has become a second important source of messages for elderly. It is connected

with continuously increasing access to internet in this age group in EU countries [18]. Among strategies that use media to promote population health are the following tools: [19] [20] [21] "media literacy", "social marketing" and "media advocacy". Communication in mass-media centrally involves tailoring information to appeal to and meet the needs of specific audiences [22].

## METHODS

As the part of the project ProHealth65+, the content of this paper was focused on a target group of older individuals at the age of 65 and over. The content has been prepared on the basis of: literature reviews on health promotion, analysis and evaluations of EU programmes and official reports, gathered studies focused on impact of mass-media for health, documents describing realisations of mass-media initiatives (interventions) and selected good practices in HP4OP and searches using PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Google and base CRODIS. One of the sources of information included the opinions of experts and partners in project ProHealth 65+. This last source is very limited because, when asked about role of mass-media in HP4OP in their countries, experts from countries engaged in project ProHealth 65+ didn't indicate mass-media as an important factor in HP4OP in the 10 countries analysed. In effect, mass-media was not included in the questionnaire in WP 6 as a separate sector and in the end, country profiles with mass-media were not created. However taking into account the leading role of mass-media in the process of providing information and promotion about healthy lifestyle the decision was made to create a few questions involving co-operation and engagement mass-media in sectors chosen by experts for further research. The questions in the questionnaires for experts of ProHealth 65+ were generally focused on identifying good practices of mass-media involvement in HP4OP and evaluating the results and efficiency of mass-media activities in the HP4OP. Interviews with experts included brief questions describing potential cooperation and its subsequent evaluation to receive knowledge about the real power of mass-media as an instrument in HP4OP and create guidelines for future systemic solutions and operations. Unfortunately, it resulted in only a few indications of good practices in media with reference to HP4OP. During the collection of data for a manual addressed to health promoters (as WP 9 task), partners of the ProHealth 65+ programme sent a few more detailed examples (included in this paper) from their countries corresponding to initiatives for seniors through traditional and new media.

As a result, the paper includes examples of good practices, as identified by the author of this paper, in both traditional and new media. The paper also analyses key health EU promotion programmes and projects in HP4OP that describe a field of health promotion for older

people to find potential connections with mass-media actions or interventions. Research included: web platforms; organisations; and networks focusing on health promotion for older people in cities, small communities and institutions on the national, regional and local levels.

Activities of the mass-media sector in the 10 EU countries were analysed in two main contexts: health promotion and strategy of healthy ageing. Analyses of good practices of selected media were conducted with reference to 10 countries in the ProHealth 65+ project and included: types of mass-media, main areas of activity in the sector, role of media tools in HP4OP, functions of health promotion. Mass-media good practices were divided into tables with initiatives corresponding to a category: television (table 1), internet (table 2), radio (table 3) and press (table 4). The identified media activities provide an overview of main activities of media and their functions in HP4OP. Functions of media and functions of health promotion in television, internet, radio and press including all selected examples of good practices media in HP4OP were presented in a statistical sheet (table 5).

## RESULTS

The results of mass-media findings as a sector in the analysed countries of the ProHealth 65+ project indicate the following relations and interdependences:

1. Mass-media is listed among institutions that actively deliver information about health and healthy style of life and media use different tools to reach older audiences.
2. The identified tools of mass-communication include: media literacy including media education, social marketing and media advocacy. In communication with seniors, a variety of promotion functions is employed: health advocacy, primary prevention, health screening, health education and health information.
3. Mass-media is used for initiatives aimed at seniors at the European level and in those situations media actions are supported, funded and co-financed supported by EU institutions with a co-operation with other sectors mainly non-governmental and government (central, regional and local) but also with the health care sector (hospitals) and educational institutions (universities) and companies involved in projects.
4. Among the main publishers/providers and co-operators, identified here as health promoters, of mass-media activities for seniors are: public media institutions, NGOs, foundations, representatives of national government institutions, self-governmental authorities, local municipalities, universities and research institutions, clinical hospitals and private companies from health,

pharmacy and IT sectors.

5. Media programmes about health represent a variety of categories directed at: all age categories; focused on a specific group of elderly; and immediate feedback, personalized and reactive content.
6. The main topics of media actions are focused on maintaining health in good condition, the improvement of health conditions through a variety of actions – physical activity, healthy diet, care of behavioural (mental) conditions, building knowledge and increasing awareness about causes, symptoms, treatment and expected results of illnesses and diseases.
7. Examples of mass-activities show that sometimes media tools founded by NGO's, are the initiative of seniors themselves, which indicates that this age group is active in contributing to content about important issues for themselves including health promotion.
8. Media campaigns are planned and launched when serious social and health problems of elderly people are raised by social organizations, networks and partnerships aimed at senior's issues.
9. The nature of analysed good practices in mass-media aimed at HP4OP coincides with new trends in mass-media connected with technological innovations.

## DISCUSSION

The main aim of the paper was to review mass-media initiatives across 10 countries of the ProHealth 65+ project in terms of their activity in health promotion for older people. The findings described in this paper indicates that different media tools in HP4OP are used and present different functions of health promotion media to reach older audiences and achieve an intended goal aimed at maintaining or improving of health status corresponding to EU strategy healthy ageing.

This paper addresses the role of the mass media sector in HP4OP as having considerable practical importance during processes of planning and implementation of potential strategies and policies in ProHealth 65+ countries on the local, regional or national level. This is because the results of many studies show that health communication activities can have a positive impact on health-related attitudes, beliefs and behaviours including groups of older people [8] [23] [7] [21] [24]. Media campaigns can activate positive changes or prevent negative changes in health-related behaviours across large populations [25].

Conducted research shows that the role of mass-media in public health policy can have an impact in four fields: awareness change, knowledge change, attitude change and behaviour change [26]. The effectiveness

**TABLE 1. Selected activities of television in project ProHealth 65+ countries.**

ANALYSED COUNTRIES	NAME OF MEDIUM	MEDIA TOOLS IN HP4OP	FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH PROMOTION
Italy, Greece	T-Seniority	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	information, education, prevention, advocacy
Germany	TV-Gesund.de	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Germany	Ihre-Gesundheit.de	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Germany	DGF Deutsches Gesundheit Fernsehen	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information education, prevention
Netherlands	Cocoon TV: Mijn leven mijn gezondheid (My Life, my Health)	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Netherlands	"Nederland in beweging" (Netherlands is moving) NPO Netherlands Public Broadcasting	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education,
Italy	RAI-Radiotelevisione Italiana Spa (TG 2 television) "TG Medicina 33"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Programme "Sztuka życia" in TVP 2 Poland	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education
Poland	Programme "Przez żołądek do serca" w TVP HD Poland	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education
Poland	Programme "Magazyn Aktywni 60 +" in TVP 3 Kraków	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education
Poland	Television in Upper Silesia "Telewizja dla Seniora"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education
Poland	Programme "Telewizyjny Klub Seniora" in TVP 3 Wrocław	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information
Poland	Television (on-line) "Senioralna.tv" from Bydgoszcz.	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Television TVP 2 Poland, Serial "Na dobre i na złe"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Television TVP 2 Poland, Serial "M jak Miłość"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention

Source: own elaboration based on information achieved from TV stations included in the sheet

of campaigns using mass media in health promotion was confirmed in different studies on health promotion such as prevention programs. Mass media campaigns have shown the adoption of positive changes as well as the prevention of negative changes in health-related behaviors in society [27].

Research confirms that media can deliver promotional materials to older individuals and this kind of involvement is effective in promoting an active style of life connected with physical activity, as seen in campaigns specially directed at senior adults (50+). [28] [29] [25]. Media can also be a useful tool as a reminder of the necessity of diagnostic research such as cancer screening [30]. The positive impact

of media tools in campaigns directed at seniors in the category of health awareness increase was evaluated and confirmed by a wide range of research [24] [31] [32].

The results of media initiatives can be divided into two categories: promotion of adopting new behavior and as a tool to cease addictive behaviors [21]. Media also mobilizes local participation and integration among individuals [33]. Social organizations and institutions can support and sustain messages communicated by mass-media to encourage local initiatives as well as increase active transmission as institutional messages about important health problems to encourage public discussion about health issues. Media campaigns are introduced to

**TABLE 2. Selected activities of internet portals in project ProHealth 65+ countries.**

ANALYSED COUNTRIES	NAME OF MEDIUM	MASS-MEDIA TOOLS IN HP4OP	FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH PROMOTION
Czech Republic	Portal for seniors Zivot 90 www.zivot90.cz	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	Information, education, screening, advocacy
Czech Republic	Portal dedicated for senior www.tretivek.cz	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Hungary	Portal directed to older people www.50plusz.net	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention,
Italy	Portal with video movies Medicina a Informazione	Media literacy including education, media advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy, screening
Germany	Portal for seniors Seniorenportal.de	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention,
Germany	Portal for seniors „Alter werden in Balance“	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	Information, education
Germany	Portal dedicated for seniors „Alter IN FORM“	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Germany	Portal aimed at elderly “Senioren Ratgeber“	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Netherlands	Portal dedicated for seniors “50plusnet.nl“	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Website directed to older people “Senior.pl“	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	Information, education, advocacy
Poland	Website for older people “Zdrowy-senior.org“	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Webportal “Głos Seniora“	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy
Poland	Portal directed to older people Stronadlaseniora.pl	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education
Netherlands	Portal to older people and other age groups with cancer MijnaVL	Media literacy including education, media advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy, screening
Germany Lithuania, Poland	Portal Baltic Sea Programme: ICT for health	Media literacy including education, , media advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy, screening

Source: own elaboration based on information achieved from web portals and sites included in the sheet

change a public health policy and build a social network to spread information [34]. Research confirms that mass-media campaigns play a significant role in facilitating healthy behaviour [25].

Mass media has also been reported as having a diverse impact strongly connected with advertisements in media. It has been observed that advertisements impact the demand and sale of prescription drugs among both patients and the doctors. Advertisements in television are recognized as one of the most effective forms of disseminating information to increase smoking cessation among populations. Studies have shown a positive role of

mass media interventions which resulted in the increased knowledge and awareness of the effect of physical activity on health [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42].

The influence of media in quoted research has been reported in various contexts: use of drugs, tobacco and alcohol, prevention of heart diseases, promotion of organ donation and transplantation, sex-related behaviours, liver cirrhosis, cancer screening and prevention, organ or blood donation and was observed in change of attitudes and behaviours [25]. The influence of mass media can be additionally strengthened and sustained by the advantages of new trends which lead to more personalized contact

**TABLE 3. Selected activities of radio in project ProHealth 65+ countries.**

ANALYSED COUNTRIES	NAME OF MEDIUM	MASS-MEDIA TOOLS IN HP4OP	FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH PROMOTION
Germany	Radio Darmstadt Programme "Magazin für junge Alte"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	information, education, prevention
Poland	Radio Dobrze Nastawione (RDN) Małopolska. Programme „Active Senior 60+”	Media literacy including education, social marketing, media advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy
Poland	Polskie Radio Katowice Programme "A Health Guide"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	Radio Plus Programme for seniors "ODNOWA dla seniora"	Media literacy including education, social marketing,	Information, education,

Source: own elaboration based on information achieved from radio stations included in the sheet

**TABLE 4. Selected activities of newspapers and magazines in project ProHealth 65+ countries.**

ANALYSED COUNTRIES	NAME OF MEDIUM	MASS-MEDIA TOOLS IN HP4OP	FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH PROMOTION
Germany	Senioren Zeitschrift" (Senioren Magazin)	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Germany	"Senioren Magazin Hamburg"	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention
Poland	"Głos Seniora" - Magazine	Media literacy including education, social marketing	Information, education, prevention, screening
Poland	"Zdaniem Seniora" Newspaper	Media literacy including, social marketing and advocacy	Information, education, prevention, advocacy

Source: own elaboration based on information achieved from newspapers and magazines included in the sheet

**TABLE 5. Statistical sheet of applied media tools and functions of health promotion in television, internet, radio and press in all selected examples of good practices media in HP4OP (in tables 1-4).**

Tools of media: media literacy (including education) social marketing media advocacy	N = 38    N (%) 100% 92,10% 21,05%
Functions of health promotion: health advocacy primary prevention health screening health education health information	N= 38    N(%) 23,68% 68,42% 13,15% 97,36% 100%

as well as the possibility of creating a kind of on-line community for seniors through interactive web platforms and social media. [15] [13] [14] [16] [11] [17].

Results of studies confirm the effectiveness of particular types of media: television, radio, print media and internet in health promotion for older people. As mentioned earlier,

statistical data confirms television as remaining one of the most popular sources of information about health for seniors [43]. Research data suggest that the effectiveness of media power is determined by a mix of program formats transmitted by television. Media experts emphasize the role of public service announcements (PSA) which are non-commercial messages aimed at improving knowledge, attitudes and behaviour regarding a particular issue. The studies show that PSA may effectively influence health behaviours of the viewers although the effects are usually short-term nature [43]. Public service announcements (PSA) are suggested as a highly effective method of informing people aged 65 and over. At the same time, PSAs are more expensive than those advertisements in radio or newspapers which are comparably effective [44]. Findings of studies show that health related behaviours are also influenced by films and especially television series. [45] [46] [47] [48] [49].

The growing impact of internet is observable as access to on-line media among adults and elderly in EU continues to increase, allowing for actions and initiatives without geographical barriers [50]. Research shows that



to maximize the positive effects of intervention, interactive capabilities of the internet as providing tailored advice and arranging follow-up contact are needed [51] [52]. Results confirm that the internet can be a very useful tool in supporting self-management, prevention, rehabilitation and physical activities [53]. The role of internet is also underlined in the context of having wide reach and extensive capabilities as well as increasing usage to deliver comprehensive behavioral and mental health intervention and prevention programs [54]. On the other hand, it has been noted that a considerable amount of websites and information about health can lead to misinformation which may be false and ultimately harmful. [53].

Radio broadcasts are also listed among traditional mass-media institutions that can impact adult (with seniors) knowledge, behaviours and attitudes related to health topics including healthy issues. One of the preferred form of health education programmes are health-related discussions. In this context, the direct possibility of contact between seniors as radio listeners and health experts who can answer for important questions concerning healthy style of life and also causes, symptoms and effects of diseases often diagnosed among elderly, should be considered an asset. A local radio station (in addition to local newspapers) can be an effective tool for media intervention including advertisements encouraging cancer screening. Compared with television, radio advertisements are less expensive and the effectiveness of this kind of advertisement, intended as public service announcements (PSA), is also high in HP4OP [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61].

Print media (press), newspapers and magazines are included in traditional media that in recent years has been changed from only a single written form and transformed into twofold performance available in traditional written form and on-line. Newspapers that inform about health care in small communities are more effective than other forms of media and were listed just below physicians, family and relatives, in terms of effectiveness [62] [63] [64]. Print media, especially local newspapers are listed among effective ways, as those earlier mentioned, to reach older audiences through public service announcements (PSA) [57].

Comparing all research data presented in the discussion with the results of study achieved in project ProHealth 65+, the following joint interdependences can be identified:

- Mass-media institutions undertake interventions, programmes and actions directed at seniors focused on health-related attitudes, beliefs and behaviours.
- Tools used by media can contribute to four areas: knowledge change, awareness change, attitude change and behaviour change.
- Media campaigns can activate (adopt) positive changes, prevent negative changes or cease

addictive health-related behaviours.

- The main fields of media activities meant as good practices are connected mainly with education and prevention and sometimes health advocacy and screening
- The following are among the specific activities of health promotion in media reported in research: physical activity, healthy eating, nutrition, home safety and warmth, further learning, emotional health, immunisation and avoiding health risk.
- Media programmes and news are delivered to particular seniors, targeted groups of elderly individuals or larger undefined age groups including seniors, to maintain or improve the health status of individuals, specific groups or populations. In this aim media, undertaking interventions, uses one of three approaches: tailored communication, targeted communication and mass-communication.
- A part of information delivered by mass-media information utilizes – beside personalization – interactive form (feedback) and can be better matched to individual needs of seniors.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the gathered data allowed to conclude that mass-media can be an effective tool in enabling the promotion of health for older individuals and programmes, campaigns, initiatives and interventions directed to HP4OP. Many scientific studies confirm the significant role of mass-media in health promotion. However this role remains prospective because mass-media as sector is rarely used for institutional strategic system activities in project countries in HP4OP. The result is that mass-media institutions are still considered more as providers of information about health promotions initiatives and interventions than as generating ideas corresponding to health promotion. Conducted media analyses show that in programmes and in the internet older people are not the leading target group for media sector as compared to children, adolescents and adults under 65. The current role of mass-media in health promotion for older people is not appreciated as one of the crucial factors in building knowledge and increasing awareness in categories of healthy and active life. In particular countries of the ProHealth 65+ project, mass-media doesn't play a leading role as a health promoter. This does not mean that mass-media is not active in spreading information and educating seniors in health topics. Conducted analyses have shown that media initiatives are not limited to only occasional isolated examples of good practices with media participation but undertake cyclical programmes dedicated to seniors aimed at different aspects of health promotion. In this context, the role of mass-media as sector, in reported countries, does not end with source of information about

health. As a result, it creates a situation in which mass-media institutions have become one of the active sectors contributing to health promotion actions and interventions.

However, it would be more beneficial to senior citizens if the characteristics of mass-media engagement in HP4OP were better supported by social and private institutions in 10 countries of ProHealth 65+ project. It is recommended that social and private institutions on the national, regional and local levels in ProHealth 65+ countries substantially expand and develop the use of media in planning and implementing campaigns directed at seniors that follow the European strategy for healthy ageing.



Co-funded by  
the Health Programme  
of the European Union

## Acknowledgements

*„This publication arises from the project Pro-Health 65+ which has received funding from the European Union, in the framework of the Health Programme (2008-2013).*

*The content of this publication represents the views of the author and it is his sole responsibility; it can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and/or the Executive Agency do(es) not accept responsibility for any use that may be made of the information it contains.*

*Publication financed from funds for science in the years 2015-2017 allocated for implementation of an international co-financed project”*

## References

1. Baba C, Cherches RM, Mosteanu O. The Mass Media Influence on the Impact of Health Policy. *Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences*; 19 E/2007: 15-20
2. Solvang L. University of Copenhagen. Ageing and old age in the media and elderly people's media use. 2014. Available from <http://mcc.ku.dk/research/focus-areas/ageing-and-old-age-in-the-media-and-elderly-peoples-media/healthandmedia/> [Accessed December 10, 2016]
3. Age Platform Europe: Report: How to promote active ageing in Europe EU support to local and regional actors. Sept 2011. Available from [http://www.age-platform.eu/images/stories/EN/brochure\\_activeageing\\_en.pdf](http://www.age-platform.eu/images/stories/EN/brochure_activeageing_en.pdf) [Accessed December 10, 2016]
4. Sitko SJ., Kowalska-Bobko I, Mokrzycka A, et al. Institutional analysis of health promotion for older people in Europe. Concept and research tool, BMC Health Services Research 2016
5. Golinowska S. O strategii promocji zdrowia dla osób starszych wśród europejskich koncepcji działań wobec starzenia się (text in written form- project ProHealth 65+), 2016
6. The Swedish National Institute of Public Health Healthy Ageing: Healthy Ageing – A Challenge for Europe. Available from <http://www.healthyageing.eu/sites/www.healthyageing.eu/files/resources/Healthy%20Ageing%20-%20A%20Challenge%20for%20Europe.pdf> [Accessed December 11, 2016]
7. WHO. Health Promotion Glossary. 1998. Available from <http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/about/HPR%20Glossary%201998.pdf> [Accessed December 11, 2016]
8. ECDC: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control - health communication 2010. Available from [http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/health\\_communication/Pages/index.aspx](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/health_communication/Pages/index.aspx) [Accessed December 11, 2016]
9. CDC: Program Evaluation for Public Health Programs: A Self-Study Guide. 2011. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/eval/guide/> [Accessed December 11, 2016]
10. CDC: A literature review on health communication campaign evaluation with regard to the prevention and control of communicable diseases in Europe – Insights into health communication. 2014. Available from [http://www.academia.edu/10864729/A\\_literature\\_review\\_on\\_health\\_communication\\_campaign\\_evaluation\\_with\\_regard\\_to\\_the\\_prevention\\_and\\_control\\_of\\_communicable\\_diseases\\_in\\_Europe](http://www.academia.edu/10864729/A_literature_review_on_health_communication_campaign_evaluation_with_regard_to_the_prevention_and_control_of_communicable_diseases_in_Europe). [Accessed December 12, 2016]
11. Eastin M., Daugherty T.: Past, Current, and Future Trends in Mass Communication Research. Jan 2005. Available from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272494365\\_Past\\_Current\\_and\\_Future\\_Trends\\_in\\_Mass\\_Communication](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272494365_Past_Current_and_Future_Trends_in_Mass_Communication) [Accessed December 12, 2016]
12. Wordpress: What is Media Convergence ? 2011 Available from <https://mconvergence.wordpress.com/about/> [Accessed December 12, 2016]
13. Zaluski T. (red.) Sztuki w przestrzeni transmedialnej. ASP w Łodzi. 2010. Available from [https://www.academia.edu/5890983/Sztuki\\_w\\_przestrzeni\\_transmedialnej](https://www.academia.edu/5890983/Sztuki_w_przestrzeni_transmedialnej) [Accessed December 15, 2016]
14. Jenkins H. Convergence Culture. Where old and new media collide, 2006. New York and London: New York University Press.
15. Lisowska-Magdżarz. Media powszednie. Środki komunikowania masowego i szerokie paradygmaty medialne w życiu codziennym Polaków u progu XXI wieku”. Wydawnictwo UJ 2009 Kraków
16. Latzer M. Media convergence. Media Change&Innovation Division. Zurich April 2013. Available from [http://www.mediachange.ch/media/pdf/publications/Latzer2013\\_Convergence.pdf](http://www.mediachange.ch/media/pdf/publications/Latzer2013_Convergence.pdf) [Accessed December 15, 2016]
17. Dennis A. R., Valacich J. S.: Rethinking Media Richness: Towards a Theory of Media Synchronicity. 1999. Available from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download;jsessionid=15F9F82DF76C3E7D460D52BBE46DF019?doi=10.1.1.108.7118&rep=rep1&type=pdf> [Accessed December 15, 2016]
18. News Digital Report Media 2016 Reuters' Institute for the Study of Journalism, Oxford University. Available from <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Digital-News-Report-2016.pdf> [Accessed December 16, 2016]
19. European Commission: Media Literacy. 2016. Available from <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/media-literacy> [Accessed December 16, 2016]
20. European Commission: Media Literacy - Background Documents. 2015. Available from <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single->



- market/en/news/media-literacy-background-documents Accessed December 15, 2016]
21. National Academy Press. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century (chapter media). Washington (DC): 2002. Available from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK221224/> [Accessed December 15, 2016]
  22. Hawkins RP, Matthew Kreuter M., Kenneth Resnicow K, at al. Understanding tailoring in communicating about health. *Health Educ Res.* 2008 Jun; 23(3): 454–466.
  23. ECDC: Systematic literature review to examine the evidence for the effectiveness of interventions that use theories and models of behaviour change: towards the prevention and control of communicable diseases. Insights into health communication. 2013. Available from <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/health-communication-behaviour-change-literature-review.pdf> [Accessed December 28, 2016]
  24. Toscani L, Gauthey L, Robert CF. The information network of senior citizens in Geneva, Switzerland, and progress in flu vaccination coverage between 1991 and 2000. *Vaccine* 2003, 21(5-6):393-398.
  25. Wakefield MA, Hornik RC, Loken B. Use of Mass Media Campaigns to Change Health Behaviour. *The Lancet*, Oct 2010; 376(9748):1261-71 .
  26. Catalán- Matamoros D. The Role of Mass Media Communication in Public Health. 2010. Available from [http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/24998/InTechThe\\_role\\_of\\_mass\\_media\\_communication\\_in\\_public\\_health.pdf](http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/24998/InTechThe_role_of_mass_media_communication_in_public_health.pdf) [Accessed December 28, 2016]
  27. Quattrin R, Elisa Filippini E, Brusaferrero S. Health Promotion Campaigns and Mass Media: Looking for Evidence. Available from <http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/health-promotion-campaigns-and-mass-media-looking-for-evidence-2167-1079-1000190.pdf>. [Accessed December 28, 2016]
  28. Williams DM, Matthews CE, Rutt C, at al. Interventions to increase walking behavior. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2008 Jul;40(7 Suppl):S567-73.
  29. Finlay SJ, Faulkner G. Physical activity promotion through the mass media: inception, production, transmission and consumption. *Prev Med.* 2005 Feb;40(2):121-30.
  30. Baron RC, Rimer BK, Breslow RA, at al. Client-directed interventions to increase community demand for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screening a systematic review. *Am J Prev Med.* 2008 Jul;35(1 Suppl):S34-55.
  31. Huttner B, Goossens H, Verheij T, at al. Characteristics and outcomes of public campaigns aimed at improving the use of antibiotics in outpatients in high-income countries. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2010 Jan;10(1):17-31.
  32. Page A, Morrell S, Tewson R, Taylor R, at al. Mammography screening participation: effects of a media campaign targeting Italian-speaking women. *Aust N Z J Public Health.* 2005 Aug;29(4):365-71.
  33. Mcleod JM, Scheufele DA, Moyc P. Community, Communication, and Participation: The Role of Mass Media and Interpersonal Discussion in Local Political Participation. 1999. Available from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/105846099198659> [Accessed January 2, 2017]
  34. Hornik CR, Yanovitzky I.: Using Theory to Design Evaluations of Communication Campaigns: The Case of the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. 2003. Available from [http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1097&context=asc\\_papers](http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1097&context=asc_papers) [Accessed January 2, 2017]
  35. Zachry WMr, Shepherd MD, Hinich MJ, et al. Relationship between direct-to consumer advertising and physician diagnosing and prescribing. *Am J Health Syst Pharm* 2002;59:42–9.
  36. 't Jong GW, Stricker BHC, Sturkenboom MCJM. Marketing in the lay media and prescriptions of terbinafine in primary care: Dutch cohort study. *BMJ* 2004;328:931.
  37. Kravitz RL, Epstein RM, Feldman MD, at al. Influence of patients' requests for direct-to-consumer advertised antidepressants: a randomised controlled trial. *JAMA.* 2005 Apr 27;293(16):1995-2002.
  38. Daubresse M, Hutfless S, Kim Y, at al. Effect of Direct-to-Consumer Advertising on Asthma Medication Sales and Healthcare Use. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2015 Jul 1;192(1):40-6
  39. Mudde, A. N., & DeVries, H. (1999). The reach and effectiveness of a national mass media-led smoking cessation campaign in The Netherlands. *American Journal of Public Health*, 1999.; 89(3), 346–350.
  40. McAfee T, Davis KC, Shafer P i wsp. Increasing the dose of television advertising in a national antismoking media campaign: results from a randomised field trial. *Tob Control.* 2015 Dec 16
  41. Young DR, Haskell VL, Taylor CB, Fortmann SP. Effect of community health education on physical activity knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;144(3):264–74.
  42. Booth M, Bauman A, Oldenburg B, Owen N, Magnus P. Effects of a national mass-media campaign on physical activity participation. *Health Promot Int* 1992;7:241–7.
  43. Burzyńska J., Binkowska-Bury M., Januszewicz P. Television as a source of information on health and illness – review of benefits and problems. *PROGRESS IN HEALTH SCIENCES - International Journal of Health Sciences.* Vol 5(2) 2015.
  44. Gillen M. , Wilken C., Jump J. Designing Educational Programs for Older Adults in series: Aging in the 21st Century, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, 2003 Available from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/fy/fy63100.pdf> [Accessed January 2, 2017]
  45. Turbiarz A., Kadłubowska M., Kolonko J., Bąk E.: Rola mediów w promocji zdrowia. *Problemy Pielęgniarstwa.* 2010; 18(2), 239–242.
  46. Slater M.D., Rouner D.: Entertainment- Education and Elaboration Likelihood: Understanding the Processing of Narrative Persuasion. *Communication Theory.* 2002; 12 (2): 173–91.
  47. de Wied M., Zillmann D., Ordman V.: The Role of Empathic Distress in the Enjoyment of Cinematic Tragedy. *Poetics.* 1994; 23 (1), 91–106.
  48. Green M. C., Brock T., (2000) The Role of Transportation in the Persuasiveness of Public Narratives. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.* 2000; 79 (5), 701.
  49. Hall A. E., Bracken C.C.: 'I Really Liked That Movie': Testing the Relationship between Trait Empathy, Transportation, Perceived Realism, and Movie Enjoyment." *Journal of Media Psychology: Theories, Methods, and Applications.* 2011; 23 (2), 90.
  50. Thoo V., Freer J., Cassidy K.-L.: The Fountain of Health: Bringing Seniors' Mental Health Promotion into Clinical Practice. *Can Geriatr J.* 2015; Dec; 18(4): 217–224
  51. Evers K.E., Cummins C.O., Prochaska J.O., Prochaska J.M.: Online

- Health Behavior and Disease Management Programs: Are We Ready for Them? Are They Ready for Us? JMIR Publications. 2005; Vol 7, No 3.
52. Evers K.E.: eHealth Promotion: The Use of the Internet for Health Promotion. *The Art of Health Promotion: practical information to make programs more effective.* March/April 2006.
53. Unite For Sight. Module 5: The Role of Media in Health Promotion. Available from <http://www.uniteforsight.org/health-communication-course/module5>
54. Hilgart M.M., Ritterband L.M., Thorndike F.P., Kinzie M.B.: Using instructional design process to improve design and development of Internet interventions. *J Med Internet Res.* Jun. 2012; 28;14(3):e89
55. McCaul K.D., Jacobson K., Martinson B.: The effects of a state-wide media campaign on mammography screening. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology.* 1998; 28, 504–515.
56. Giri V.N., Coups E.J., Ruth K., Goplerud J., Raysor S., Kim T.Y.: Prostate cancer early detection program recruitment methods and show rates in men at high risk. *J Urol.* 2009; Nov;182(5):2212-7.
57. Gillen M. , Wilken C., Jump J.: *Designing Educational Programs for Older Adults in series: Aging in the 21st Century*, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, 2003 .Available from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/fy/fy63100.pdf>
58. Turner C.E., Vivian V., Drenckhahn, Bates M. W.: Effectiveness of Radio in Health Education. *Am J Public Health Nations Health.* 1935 May; 25(5): 589–594.
59. Beaudoin C.E., Fernandez C., Wall .L., Farley T.A.: Promoting healthy eating and physical activity short-term effects of a mass media campaign. *Am J Prev Med.* 2007; Mar;32(3):217-23.
60. Cooper C.P., Gelb C.A., Chu J.: What's the appeal? Testing public service advertisements to raise awareness about gynecologic cancer. *J Womens Health (Larchmt).* 2014; Jun;23(6):488-92.
61. Sabatino S. A., Lawrence B., Elder R., et al.: Effectiveness of interventions to increase screening for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers: Nine updated systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services. *Am J Prev Med.* 2012; 43:97–118.
62. Martinson B.E., Hindman D.B.: Building a health promotion agenda in local newspapers. *Health Educ Res.* 2005; Feb;20(1):51-60.
63. Hindman, D.B.: Community newspapers, community structural pluralism and local conflict with nonlocal groups. *Journalism and Mass Communications Quarterly.* 1998; (73)708– 721.
64. Reagan J., Collins J.: Sources for health care information in two small communities. *Journalism Quarterly.* 1987; 64, 560–563, 676.

